

1 The Honorable Richard A. Jones  
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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
11 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
12 AT SEATTLE  
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15 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
16 Plaintiff  
17 v.  
18 ROMAN SELEZNEV,  
19 Defendant.  
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22 NO. CR11-0070RAJ  
23  
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25 ORDER ON GOVERNMENT'S MOTION  
26 TO EXCLUDE LATE-DISCLOSED AND  
27 IMPROPER EXPERT TESTIMONY OF  
28 ERIC BLANK  
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30 THIS MATTER comes before the court on the government's motion to exclude  
31 the late-disclosed and improper expert testimony of Eric Blank. Essentially the  
32 government contends Mr. Blank's opinions violate the court's case scheduling order, fail  
33 to comply with FRCP 16(b)(1)(C) because they do not describe the "bases and reasons"  
34 for his opinions, the notices do not disclose his qualifications that establish his ability to  
35 opine on the new issues, and generally that his opinions regarding credit card trafficking  
36 or summary opinion of the evidence would not assist the jury in understanding the  
37 evidence.

38 The defendant has countered by alleging equal culpability in late expert  
39 disclosures by the government. The defense further represents the disclosure of Mr.  
40 Blank's opinions were timely "rebuttal" disclosures fully meeting the case scheduling  
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1 deadline of July 15, 2016. More specifically, the defense contends the challenged  
 2 opinions were in direct response to the government's proffered expert testimony.

3 As to timing of Mr. Blank's disclosures, the court sees little value in trying to  
 4 resolve the problem of late disclosures when the response is essentially, the other party  
 5 was late so no harm no foul. Rather, the court looks to see what was disclosed and  
 6 whether it was truly rebuttal testimony. Based upon the defendant's response, the court  
 7 finds there is a sufficient basis to conclude that the opinions are offered to rebut those  
 8 tendered by the government. To insure this is the case, when Mr. Blank is testifying, the  
 9 defense needs to clarify exactly what opinions of the government experts he is rebutting  
 10 in his July 15, 2016 disclosures. The government reserves the right to renew this  
 11 challenge if the defense inquiry fails to meet these conditions.

12 The court notes that to the extent the government challenges the absence of detail  
 13 of the bases and reasons for Mr. Blank's opinions, some of that has been addressed by the  
 14 detail provided in the defendant's response to the government's motion, *e.g.*, that he  
 15 agrees with some of the companies identified in the discovery that analyzed the malware  
 16 and concluded that it does not actually cause the exfiltration of the credit card data  
 17 (Dkt. #377, page 4), and that in response to the Fishnet Security evaluation, Mr. Blank  
 18 will testify that the malware is not always configured to direct the exfiltration of the  
 19 credit card data and that it is not known how the credit card data was actually sent from  
 20 the infected server to another outside server, and that keylogging is not a unique feature  
 21 of Kameo malware (Dkt #377, page 5).

22 What is missing, however, is that Mr. Blank has failed to disclose to the  
 23 government how he established a basis for his own independent opinions regarding the  
 24 functionality of specific samples of malware discussed in private forensic reports. This  
 25 information shall be disclosed to the government by August 11, 2016.

26 As to the government's claim that it would need additional time to consult with  
 27 and potentially hire its own counter-experts, the court does not believe exclusion of Mr.  
 28 Blank's testimony is an appropriate remedy. The government has identified a cadre of

experts, including law enforcement experts who certainly appear to have the necessary expertise to counter all of Mr. Blank's opinions.

What also appears to be missing from Mr. Blank's disclosures, is full compliance with Rule 16. Hence, the court orders the defendant to produce, no later than August 11, the precise bases for his opinions and the qualifications he possesses to offer such opinions. If there is still an issue regarding Mr. Blank's qualifications, the court will permit further examination of his qualifications outside of the presence of the jury and certainly before he is permitted to render such opinions before the jury. Mr. Blank is also required to identify the specific malware he analyzed by file name, hash value, and source of malware.

The court is aware that the defendant provided the government with more information regarding Mr. Blank's opinion regarding the exfiltration capabilities of the Kameo malware. Perhaps, this will render some component of the government's motion moot.

The only remaining issue pertains to the government's concerns about Mr. Blank offering an opinion that Mr. Seleznev is not guilty or that the evidence is unreliable. The defense has conceded this point and agreed this will not be a component of Mr. Blank's testimony (Dkt. #377, page 5). The court will hold defendant to these representations, hence no further action is necessary.

For the foregoing reasons, unless clarified in this order, the government's motion (Dkt. #363) is **GRANTED in part and DENIED in part**.

DATED this 4th day of August, 2016.

Richard D. Jones

The Honorable Richard A. Jones  
United States District Judge